The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. L.] FRIDAY, 24TH OCTOBER 1851. [No. 34.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK :—

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at half past 6 o'clock.*

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On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month, the Monthly Meeting of the Western India Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, at 7 o'clock p. m.*

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The

Bombay Guardian.

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VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 24TH OCTOBER, 1851. [No. 34.

THE NEW REVENUE SURVEY.—India is the land of mysteries; but there are three that take the lead of all the rest: these are the sacred literature of the Brahmans, the cave temples, and the records of Government. Through the learned labours of Sir William Jones, Colebrooke, Wilson, Roer, and Müller, among ourselves, Burnouf in France, and Schlegel and Lassen in Germany, the first mystery has been in a great measure dissolved; and the true nature of those mysterious books is now pretty well understood. The obscurity also that hung over the cave temples is beginning to clear away; but the mysteries of the Secretary's Office will remain to reward the researches of the philosophers of One thousand nine hundred and one. In the beginning of the next century we can fancy a knot of Hindoo philosophers laying their heads together, and poring over what the book-worms and white ants have left of those files of records which they have excavated from the vaults of the Town-Hall, where they now lie, and opening up their mysteries to the astonished public of the twentieth century. We must not then be avaricious, but contenting ourselves with the discoveries of our own age, leave the glory of that to our successors.

We promised some time ago to give our readers an idea of the New Revenue Survey, intending to do so merely from our own observations. We learnt soon afterwards that two volumes of reports on this subject had been printed, and we then determined to wait till we could get a sight of them before we wrote our proposed paper. We understand now that these volumes are merely for the use of Government servants, and that though printed they are not published. In these circumstances we resume our original plan, and we beg it to be particularly attended to, in order that all the clerks in the Secretariate, Native and European, may sleep as soundly on Friday night as they did on Thursday, that none of them, nor any other servant of Government either directly or indirectly has afforded us any information on the subject of this paper. Indeed we have nothing to communicate but what any one in favourable circumstances with open eyes and a reflecting mind may see and understand. The detailed statistics of the Survey we pretend not to know. It is to its principle and its effect that we wish especially to direct attention.

An equitable tax on land, based on scientific principles, pre-supposes—

1st,—An accurate measurement of the land to be assessed.

2nd,—An accurate classification of the different kinds of soils according to their productiveness.

3rd,—An accurate measurement of the grain through a series of years that these soils respectively produce.

4th,—A careful estimation of the difficulty and expense of cultivating each particular soil.

5th,—The due estimation of the depreciation in the price of produce on account of its distance from, and augmentation on account of its proximity to market.

The Survey that now going on takes into account, we believe, all these five different particulars except the third, but the omission of this though we do not say it is a radical, is certainly a serious defect, and deprives the land-tax, based on such a Survey, of the property of being thoroughly scientific in its principle.

The settlement made by command of Akbar was based on the actual measurement of produce for a series of ten years, and Abul Fazl collected data for basing a correction of it on the produce of nineteen years, a full Metonic cycle; but no such measurement of actual produce has been made by our surveyors, so that without calling in extraneous considerations, no one could tell from the records of the Survey, supposing them before him, whether the Government demand is a fifth or a fourth of the produce, or what proportion it is. We by no means blame the talented and scientific officers to whom the Survey was committed, and who have since carried it on, for this omission. To make such actual measurements was no part of their instructions, and Government might have had reasons for not instructing them to do so: it might have taken up too much time, caused too much expens, or made the exact demands of Government too patent to all the world.

As it is then this new Survey is actually based on the measurements of the grain produced on certain soils by the officers of Akbar three centuries ago; but as the value neither of money nor of produce has varied much in India since that time, we may conclude that this omission does not occasion any serious practical error. The plan of the agents in the new Survey is that followed formerly by the Collectors, to take the payments for a series of years, strike an average, make such reductions of 10 or 20 per cent. as their experience may suggest as necessary to render the assessment, all things considered, a rent which the cultivators can pay without harassment. This rate we have formerly shown should not on average land exceed one-fourth of the produce. With the fullest confidence, however, in the ability and integrity of the agents who have been employed in this Survey, we could still wish that an extended series of trials of the nature we have mentioned should, with the permission of Government, be undertaken, so as to enable one, on the ground of actual experiment and not of conjecture, to answer the first question an English agriculturist or political economist asks, when talking of the Indian peasantry, "What proportion of the produce is paid to Government in the name of tax, rent, or whatever you choose to call it."

Some other points on which we have a few remarks to make we must defer to another time.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

THE EXCITEMENT IN THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.—All our readers must have heard of the excitement at present existing in the native community, on account of the quarrel existing between some of the members of the Mussulman and Parsee tribes, occasioned by the conversion of two Parsees to the Mahomedan faith; the attack upon the character of Mahomed in a Parsee newspaper; the affixing, with some scurrilous epithets written under it, of a picture of Mahomed to the door of the great mosque; the subsequent riot and attack by the Mussulman fanatics on the Parsee shops and houses; and the binding over of the offending editor to answer before the Court for this libel on the Arabian Prophet.

It is well that there is at this moment a strong, neutral, and energetic Government to keep the peace, or we should have other evils to deplore than a few pillaged houses, and the sufferings of wounded unoffending citizens, grievous even as these are. This riot reads a lesson to young India, showing them that they cannot just yet dispense with the tutelage of Europeans, and pointing out to them that before they can form a community capable of self-government, their most strenuous efforts must be put forth to conquer sectarian feeling. Had we a legislative council at this moment, and if the feelings of these Parsee and Mahomedan agitators were to animate that assemblage, what could it effect but to transfer their mutual broils from the bazar to the council room. But we wrong the more respectable, though too timid citizens of both tribes by supposing that they have any sympathy with the excesses of their castemen on either side. It is a general observation that to use violence and invective is the mark either of the defendant of a bad cause, or of an incompetent supporter of a good one. Truth joined with wisdom does not require the use of such weapons. Christianity conquered Heathenism by patient submission, and the armour of righteousness on the right hand and on the left. All the chivalry of the Crusades could not permanently rescue by force the Holy Land from the Mahomedans; yet in our day there is not a Mahomedan state in existence that could sustain itself for ten years, but for the support that a regard to treaties and Christian principle induces a Protestant nation to extend towards them. But for British influence what would become of Persia, Turkey, Egypt, and Morrocco? Suppose these once fallen, what front could lesser Mahomedan powers oppose to the overflowing flood? Mahomed perilled the truth of his religion on the sword, and Providence has deprived it now of that boast. If Mahomedans wish to defend their system, they must do it by legitimate argumentation. Strange that the Parsees should attack Mahomedanism by lampoons. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones,—so says the proverb. If the Mahomedans would only teach their children English enough to read Wilson's Exposure of Parseeism, or if the more learned of their community were to translate some portions of that work into Hindoostanee, they might for one absurdity in the Koran point out ten in the Zendavesta. Ridicule however is no test of truth, and if our words could extend to the disputants on both sides we would direct them to the study of that book, which hangs on the two great precepts which require us to love God with all our heart, and our neighbour as ourselves.

In our Summary and Selections farther notices of these proceedings will be found.

PRIZE ESSAYS ON INFIDELITY.—*The Shadow of Death*, by Charles Smith, Painter: *The Creed of Despair*, by Matthew Spears, Iron Founder: Two Essays on the *Principles and Operations of Infidelity among the Working Classes*, to which were adjudged the First and Second Prizes given by the British Organization of the Evangelical Alliance.—*Edited by the* REV. J. JORDAN, *Vicar of Eustone, Oxon.*—[Partridge and Oakey, 1851.]

A SUM of £360 was placed at the disposal of the Executive Council of the British Evangelical Alliance, (£300 of it being the gift of that open-hearted, open-handed ornament of the Wesleyan Church, Thomas Turner, Esq.,) —for the prosecution of investigations into Popery, Infidelity, and Sabbath Observance; one-third of that sum to be appropriated to each subject. Part of the £120 intrusted to the Sub-Committee appointed to conduct the investigation into Infidelity, was expended in two prizes, of £20 and £15 respectively, for *essays*, as above described, by working men. *One hundred and nine* essays, all the unassisted composition of *bonâ fide* workmen, were sent in to the adjudicators, and the two published in the little volume under notice were selected as the most deserving.

Those of our readers who have read the *Torch of Time*, the *Light of the Week*, or any other of the Sabbath prize essays, will be prepared to find hardy thought, close reasoning, masculine style, and earnest feeling, in the writings of intelligent *bonâ fide* operatives;—thought, reasoning, style, and feeling, very different from, and very superior to what is invented for them, and put into their mouths, by such affected and mischievous writers as the author of "Alton Locke."

Mr. Smith's essay was written on small slips of paper, put together in the following manner:—"Every other leaf was cut out of an old copy of *Chambaud's French Grammar*, and then upon each remaining leaf was pasted a slip or page of the Essay"; the author not having leisure to make a fair transcript of his manuscripts.—We give a brief analysis of the Essay:—

Mr. Smith begins with enumerating the wild deistical notions and objections to the Holy Bible most common in the mouths of his class, and consequently most mischievous in their operation. He then proceeds to detail the *causes* to which the diffusion of Infidel principles may be chiefly ascribed, viz. (1st,)—The pride of the half-informed intellect: (2nd,)—The sceptical tone of popular writers on scientific subjects: (3rd,)—The inconsistent walk and conduct of professing Christians:—"Ministers of Christ and men of Belial rush to the same mart, and unite in the same scheme for securing ten and twenty per cent. The same bubble which bursts at last to the ruin of the sons of Mammon prostrates the prophet of God."

We come next to the *agencies* employed in the diffusion of Infidel principles,—a prostituted press, infecting every department of popular literature; low debating-clubs, and Sabbath-evening political lectures.

And what are the *effects* of these principles and agencies on the personal and social condition of the working classes?—"I am sorry to be compelled to say, that regarding them in the aggregate, their main characteristics are intemperance, improvidence, ignorance, and irreligion. This," adds our author, "is a sad testimony from one of their number."

We turn from these sickening details to consider the *remedies* suggested by Mr. Smith and his brother essayist, as likely to prove most efficacious to check the spread and influence of principles so prevalent and so fatal. They agree in recommending, *inter alia*, the publication of some cheap, well-conducted periodical aiming directly at the *counteraction* of similar cheap Infidel publications, and taking a lesson from the tactics of the adversary who, as Mr. Jordan says, "insinuates rather than inculcates his lessons, and by not seeming to indoctrinate, steals surreptitiously upon his victims." In the case of the *confirmed* Infidel, discussion and argument are very rarely of use to convince and to reclaim. We conclude our notice with an affecting passage to this effect from our excellent working brother's able and truthful Essay:—

"Perhaps the best thing that can be done, after all, with antagonists of this description, is to leave them alone. Kindly admonition and warning may effect much with the wavering and the doubtful; but to the champion of Infidelity such advances are an insult which, resenting, he does not profit by. If we leave him alone, we need not necessarily despair of his cure. There are voices which may reach his heart, though he be deaf as the adder to that from human lips. From a sick couch—from a dying bed—from an infant's grassy grave—an honored parent's tomb, the selfsame warning accents may arise that resounded in olden time through the wildernesses of Judea, and, as did the voice of the desert prophet, may herald the coming of Him who is yet mighty to save,—to save even the Infidel and the scoffer. As the monarch of the forest, who rears his leafy brow against the thunder-stroke, and swings his brawny arms unscathed amidst the darkness of the storm and the tempest, yet falls prone at last beneath the woodman's axe,—so many a mighty but misguided mind, whose pride of reason has dared the terrors of the law and the judgments of an offended God, and stood for long years in vain-glorious defiance alike of darkness and light, of heaven and of hell, has been cast at length prostrate in the dust by the silent but searching monitions of that still small voice speaking ever to his inmost heart, though in tones regarded for the first time in the hour of some overwhelming natural sorrow."—(pp.90, 91.)

SCRIPTURE GOLD BEATEN OUT.—(*Ephes.* iii. 19.)—The love that God shows his children is according to the love his children impute to him: it is that very love. As much of God's love as we admit, so much shall we find exercised.—"*According to thy faith be unto thee.*" —God is love; there is love in Him as there is water in a fountain; whosoever will, may take freely; so much as he takes shall he have, no more, though there remains an inexhaustible abundance in the fountain. The question is not, what is God's disposition toward His children; that is known; but, what is my view of God. It is not unto us according to the love of God, but according to our faith. He giveth to all liberally and upbraideth not. Witness Abraham's prayer for Sodom. Abraham began with a bold venture, presuming on a remarkable degree of love in the heart of God; and he found it. He then took another step into this ocean, and was fully met. He advanced still farther and still farther; and just as far as he dared to reckon on the Divine goodness, his reckoning was justified. "*Ye will not come unto me that ye might have life.*"—Ye will not come. This is the reason that we lack any good thing; not because there is a difficulty with God; not even because of a difficulty in our own moral character; but because we do not come and take. "*Rooted in love.*"—There is earth; the tree is at liberty to send its roots down and abroad without restriction, and to grasp with unrebukable tenacity. There is Christ, we are not straitened in him; "only abide in me and I will abide in you" Now it is one of the greatest of all truths, that the love of God passeth knowledge. It is impossible for any finite intelligence to reach the borders of it. Its bourne is beyond any flight of imagination. The eagle in the firmament has not such an expanse to soar in as faith has. But our blind faith is always finding limits: I have gone far, she says; I must stop here; I must be at the end. But here is something to shame all known flights of faith, and provoke her upward: God's love passeth knowledge,—the knowledge of Paul and Daniel, of angel and archangel. Let us admit this, and having asked great things, still believe that there is an infinitude beyond untrodden, and that He will do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think.

"*Grounded in love.*" The comparison is of a house. What are the relations of a house to the earth?—the house does nothing but bear with all its weight upon the earth, the earth does nothing but bear up the house: thus all the time, day and night. The house gives nothing but a burden, the earth nothing but a back for the burden. Thus with the sinner that is brought into relations with Christ. All he has to do is to bear on Christ, bear heavily upon him, bear with all his weight upon him; and the office of Christ is simply to sustain him, which he does with perfect willingness and with infinite ease.

"*Be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus.*"—The love of Christ which passeth knowledge. David was strong. He overcame first a bear, then a lion, then Goliath; then going on from strength to strength, and from victory to victory, he overcame Saul; then he overcame all his enemies round about. The secret of it was, —he began by overcoming his own unbelief. Let me abound in faith and I will similarly abound in strength. You may have strength passing that of Paul; that of all the saints that ever lived. This may seem absurd; but the only thing is absurd is your want of faith. There is room in the grace of Christ for any extravagancy of faith. *Love which passeth knowledge.*—The widow who had the inexhaustible cruse could afford to be generous. She lost nothing by giving. God loses nothing by giving. His riches are unsearchable. He has mines as extensive as infinity. If every prayer were a petition for a world, a new world, his power and his love could well afford to give it. Only he condescends to show the suppliant what is more desirable for him than a new globe. Because His love passeth knowledge, and there is no possibility of our desires flying against limits, therefore He says simply, "ask and it shall be given you." He does not say, ask so much or so much; ask anything within these limits; but simply, "ask." As we would come to the sea for water, so we should go to God for the communications of His love. He once placed Himself in a position where He might be impoverished by giving; He became a man, and actually gave and gave until he had reduced himself to nothing; He gave His days and years, His comforts and necessities,

His family and fortune, His reputation, His liberty, His garments, His face to the smiters, His back to the scourge, His hands and feet to the nails; He gave his body, His blood, His life; and this He did in order that when seated on the throne of Heaven, and encompassed with riches not to be exhausted, we might with confidence draw near and plead His promises.

He stands in the centre of creation; around Him are congregated worlds, suns, systems, constellations, millions on millions, baffling all computation, with no discoverable terminus; and tenanted with unimaginable myriads of creatures; and through them all he sends his voice saying, "Ask and it shall be given you." Let then every one make it his business to ask all that he can ask or think; yet the supply of all their wants will cost Him nought. His love passeth knowledge: he giveth liberally and upbraideth not.

"*Delight thyself in the Lord and He will grant thee the desires of thy heart.*" God has fitted up the universe with reference to the wants of beings like Himself. He has not made provision for the wants of any other beings. One whose inclinations and tastes differ from those of God will never find the satisfaction of them. There is nothing in the universe to satisfy them. He may feed on the ashes of falsehood for a while; imagination may carry him some little distance; but sooner or later the discovery must burst upon him, that he is all full of wants and inclinations, for the gratification of which there is nothing in the wide universe. Dreadful discovery, how awful his situation! For then desires become through cultivation a part of his very nature; identity is involved in them; and the man can no more escape himself. So that the whole universe will be as fire to him. There will be nothing in him to answer to it, and nothing in it to answer to him. And the opposition must go on for ever and ever: and the surrounding fire be ever waxing fiercer and fiercer.

In order that a sinner may be blessed, it is an absolute pre-requisite that he should first learn to delight himself in the Lord. "God hath sent his Son to bless you, in turning away every one of you from his iniquities." "Strengthened with might by his Spirit in the inner man." Nothing is more important, more deserving of a constant remembrance, than that strength is only to be gained by exercise. In order to have the strength indicated in the text, we must this moment and the next and every moment live in the largest exercise of our powers. Strength is developed in us as it is in the tree, gradually, unceasingly, and from within. The Almighty Spirit dwells in us and manifests His presence not by rendering us conscious of extraordinary strength, but by lending us all the strength we have. All the future is concerned in the present moment. There is all possible responsibility connected with every instant. If we do with might what our hand findeth to do, we effect something more than the right performance of the thing in hand; we take a step upward towards the higher strength at which we are aiming; and our future labors will be advantaged by it. We are constantly disposed to lose sight of the present, and wait for great conjunctures. The future is stocked full of duties, performances, successes, while the present receives but slight attention. This mistake will be fatal if not abandoned. The great duty is done well, if the minor duties are done well, and only on that condition. He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much. Christ is just as much interested in the little duty of the present hour, as in any future labor. He knows that any future activity will take its character from the present. Some wonder if they would have grace to die a martyr's death. A more important thing were to inquire, if they are living a martyr's life. The reflex benefits alone should lead us to do with might the present duty. Strange how this principle is lost sight of that everything good is reached by a process of development. That God has filled every day with responsibility appears from the passage, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." There is enough in the duties of every day to task all our love, wisdom, and energy.

Hengstenberg on the Book of Psalms.—[Translated from the German: three vols.]

The Book of Psalms, partly from the position it occupies in the middle of the book of inspiration, but more especially from its subject-matter, has been called the heart of the Bible. From its importance as the great treasury of Christian experience it has in all ages occupied much of the attention of divines. Many of the ancient Fathers of the Church, the Reformers Luther and Calvin, with a host of moderns, have written comments on this portion of the volume of inspiration. The Neologians also, who in Germany and elsewhere have attempted to strip the Bible of all its peculiarities, and reduce it to a level with the works of fallible men, have laboured industriously to show up what they consider the theological deficiencies of this portion of the word of God. Scarcely any one has deserved better of the Christian public, in opposition to that party, than the author of this commentary. The praises of his Christology, and Defence of the Integrity of the Pentateuch are in the mouths of all who love the Bible. In these volumes also there is much to praise. The author's defences of the received text are in most instances very commendable, and many portions of his expositions valuable. Yet it is to be lamented that he has been induced in some points to retrace his steps, and in several Psalms which he had previously defended as directly prophetic of the Messiah to find no more than the model of a perfect man, or rather, to speak the truth, of an imperfect and still erring believer. The grounds of this new theory is we charitably believe, the author's excessive dread of the least departure from the common meaning of a word. We as well as he are excessively jealous of meanings of words coined on the occasion to get rid of a textual difficulty; but it often happens that a word may, especially in poetical compositions, be used in a sense that it seldom has in prose, and yet not only be perfectly intelligible but add a new beauty to the period. Thus when Milton speaks of the "secret top of Oreb or of Sinai," no one finds the least difficulty in seeing that he means *retired* by "secret," though he be ignorant of the meaning of the Latin word from which the one used by the poet is derived. It would be ridiculous for any one to set about explaining this passage by the common meaning of "hid" or "concealed." So in like manner the Hebrew word *Awon* means usually iniquity, implying sin in the person on whom it lies, but it also means the punishment of sin. Thus when Cain said "My iniquity is greater than I can bear," (Gen. iv. 13,) the true meaning

given in our translation,—"My punishment," &c. But whatever may be said of this passage, no one will deny that "punishment of iniquity" is the sense in Gen. xix. 15., where the angels hastened Lot away, lest he should be consumed in the iniquity of the city." When then in some Psalms, as the fortieth, we have passages that can only be applied to the Saviour, why should we be deterred from so applying them by the occurrence of *Ahwon*, since we may as readily translate this word "punishment of iniquity" as "iniquity?" No Jew can deny that some One or other is introduced in the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah as bearing iniquities, that are not strictly His own. Every Christian must acknowledge that, "He who knew no sin was made sin for us," (2 Cor. v. 21.) Nor is there any new principle here introduced. The priests in the Old Testament are often said "to bear the iniquities" of the people, simply because they where appointed to offer those sacrifices which atoned for the people's sins. What hinders then that we apply the principle of substitution—a principle that occupies so prominent a place in both the Old and New Testaments, to the interpretation of those Psalms where Messiah is plainly introduced as the speaker, and yet complains of sins and iniquities;—the transgression and sins are ours. But why should not this be always kept prominently in view by the Psalmist? it may be asked. To this we may answer,—it is not in the manner of the Bible to distract the attention by bringing before it a multitude of subjects at the same time. It is more consistent with the spirit of the volume of inspiration, and with common sense, to try to deepen the impression of one subject on the mind at one time, than to run the risk of distracting it by introducing many. While then it is of the utmost importance that we should be deeply impressed with the personal sinlessness and perfect holiness of the Son of God, it is no less important that we should have an equally deep impression of His perfect sympathy with sinners, not only as pitying their misery, but feeling as deeply for their state as transgressors, as if the sins had been personally his own. If you wish to know how this is possible,—ask any affectionate wife, who is suffering from the faults and disgrace of her husband,—or any doating mother, who is suffering from the follies of an over-indulged son. All these human sympathies are but faint shadows of those of Him who is "touched with a feeling of our infirmity, and was tempted in all things like as we are, and never fell into sin," (Heb. iv. 15.)

With less reverence for the Bible, Horsley, and with less learning, Horne, bring before the mind of their readers far juster notions of the Book of Psalms than Hengstenberg with all his zeal for the book of inspiration, and all his learning. He may indeed be a useful help to the divine, but he will prove but a cold assistant to the private Christian in his closet, compared with our own indigenous English writers. The views he advocates may be a great advance in Germany, but it would be a sad falling back were they to prevail extensively among British Christians. Nor are we sure that this over-timidity which prevents men from going the full length with the good and holy of all ages, will be of much use in weaning sceptics from their warmly cherished delusions.

SELECTIONS.

SERIOUS RIOT IN BOMBAY.—The crisis betwixt the Parsees and Mahomedans referred to yesterday morning has not been long in making its appearance, and an account of one of the most serious riots that ever occurred in Bombay will be found below,—the result of a foul-mouthed and outrageous attack on the founder of Mahomedanism, from a quarter that ought to have set an example of moderation and decency, considering the respect and consideration always extended towards them in controversies connected with their religion. The misfortune of the present quarrel is that tranquillity is not likely soon to follow collision or the irritation that has been so unjustifiably occasioned, to be mollified or allayed by any measures that can be adopted, however prudent or conciliatory. Our best hope rests in our reliance on the maxim of Lord Brougham—that the virulence of religious animosity, and rancour of polemical encounter, was in the inverse ratio of the magnitude of the subject of the difference—that where the matter disputed about was microscopic, there was no hope of reconciling the disputants; where it was large, obvious, and tangible, agreement might speedily be counted on. The tenets of the Mahomedan are so very wide of those of the Zoroastrian, that but for the ribaldry of an intemperate newspaper there needed to have been no misunderstanding betwixt them; and perhaps—though in this case our apprehensions and wishes are in conflict—when this burst is over, the good feeling that has hitherto prevailed may return. The most distinguished firms amongst us have occasionally consisted of Mahomedans and Parsees; and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Mahomed Ally Rogay were not only partners in business for a quarter of a century, but warm personal friends,—the only strife betwixt them being to see who would outdo the other in enterprize, and in acts of benevolence to which its fruits enabled them to indulge.

The Riot originated with the Mahomedans, who had assembled at the Juma Musjid, near the Green Market. At a very early hour yesterday the rumour was rife in every direction that an attack would be made on the Parsee community, and that the riot would commence in the neighbourhood of the Juma Musjid. The Police having been aware of the rumour, a party of twenty-five Sepoys under Constable Storey were stationed at the Chowkey in the Green Market. Friday being the Mahomedan Sabbath, the Musjid was crowded at an early hour, and by one o'clock in the afternoon several thousands had collected there for the ostensible purpose of praying, but, as the result showed, really to deliberate upon the plan of action to be adopted. All was quiet until about half past one, when the doors of the Musjid were suddenly thrown open and a crowd of men, armed with sticks and bludgeons, rushed out into the open space in front of the Green Market, crying "Deen! Deen!"—At this time the Police force there had been reduced to only five Sepoys and the European Constable, in consequence of the rest of the party having been sent out to patrole in the immediate neighbourhood. The rioters at once fell upon this small force, and speedily placed it *hors de combat*. Constable Storey was very severely injured, and is now lying in the European General Hospital in a dangerous state. His lower jaw is badly fractured at the apex of the chin; the bridge of his nose is broken, and he has received some severe contused wounds on the head, in addition to a dangerous cut or stab near the abdomen. The Native Constables in company with him were all more or less injured, and were immediately sent to the Police Hospital. Two of them are rather severely hurt. Having obtained this signal victory over this small body of the Police force, the rioters proceeded along the street which leads to Poydonee, at the entrance of the Bhendy Bazar, where a number of Parsees reside. On their way they molested all whom they fell in with, and amongst others an unfortunate Native Christian named Joss Ramos, an inhabitant of Mahim, who was returning from the Fort. The poor man was in a buggy, and although he did not interfere with the rioters in any way they dragged him out of the vehicle, and maltreated him in a very savage manner. He has received a very severe sword or dagger wound across the left forearm which has fractured both the bones. They also dragged a most respectable Parsee cotton broker named Cursetjee Sorabjee, and his little grand son, a child of about eight years of age, out of his buggy, and thrashed the former most unmercifully with their clubs. The poor little boy too is seriously hurt, one of the miscreants having struck him a blow on the eye with a bludgeon; the organ is much injured, and it is feared that the sight is destroyed. Both these sufferers, as well as the Native Christian above-mentioned, have been sent to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. Having reached the reservoir built by Ramlall at Poydonee, a number of the rioters entered the carriage stands owned by Cursetjee and other Parsees who let out conveyances on hire, and committed sad havoc therein: they completely destroyed five carriages, and damaged many others, and beat and maltreated all who offered any resistance. The emeute was now at its height; countless numbers of the ruffian host entered the adjoining houses, when a scene of pillage and destruction of property ensued which beggars description. Everything the villains could lay their hands on was either "looted" or wantonly destroyed. Several liquor shops were broken into, and all the casks spiled and broken, their contents being thrown into the gutter. Between thirty and forty houses in all were thus broken into and their inmates most cruelly ill used. Byramjee Nasserwanjee Cooper, who keeps a shop for the sale of English goods, has been dreadfully beaten about the head and body, and has had two of the fingers of his right hand fractured. He now lies in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital in a bad state, along with four other Parsees who are more or less injured.

As soon as the report of the riot had reached Capt. Baynes, the Superintendent of Police, that officer proceeded to the spot and called together a considerable force: the gallant officer, who was on horseback, charged in amongst the rioters at the head of his men, and immediately dispersed them in all directions. Several of the more audacious of the miscreants endeavored to knock Captain Baynes off his horse, but he fortunately came out unscathed from the affray. A few of the rioters were slightly hurt, and three or four of them are in hospital. Eighty-five of the rioters have been arrested by the Police, without any extraneous aid, which fully shows that this force can be of real service when properly handled as it was on this occation. The rioters proved themselves to be the most arrant cowards, for hundreds of them gave way at once before a mere handful of undisciplined men, who took courage from the example of their gallant leader, and rushed into the melee without a fear for the result.

When the news of the riot reached Mr. Spens, the Chief Magistrate of Police, that gentleman immediately hastened to the spot, and in communica-

tion with Captain Baynes, took effectual measures for preserving the peace of the town. Great excitement at this time prevailed amongst the shop-keepers in the vicinity, as they dreaded a general attack being made upon their property. All those who resided in the neighbourhood of the riot closed their doors, and up to a late hour to all appearance one would have supposed that the town was in a state of siege. Mr Spens did all in his power to allay the excitement, but without avail;—the report had got abroad that a general massacre of all "unbelievers" was intended by the Mussalman population, and it was not until several hours had elapsed that the absurd notion began to lose ground.

Late in the afternoon, some of the Troops in Garrison were sent down to Mombadavie, where they were told off into parties to be stationed in different quarters of the Native Town, to keep order during the night. One hundred men of the 8th Regiment N. I., the same number of the 14th Regiment N. I., and a party of European Foot Artillery were paraded for this service. The stations selected for the Troops were the following:—The Green Market, opposite the Juma Musjid;—the Kurruck;—Pydonee;—the end of the Jail Road;—the upper entrance to the Bhondy Bazar;—the Null Chowkie, and the Mombadavie Chowkie. The men will be picquetted there for the night, and are well provided with ball ammunition and other "requisites;" so our Mussulman friends had better look to it that they do not attempt any further acts of disturbance, for they may depend upon it there will be a signal example made of them if they do.

It was observed by those who witnessed the riot of yesterday that a number of Siddees took an active part in the affray which ensued. These men issued along with the other Mahomedan rioters from the principal mosque, and were put forward as the ringleaders; but we fancy the ruse will not mislead the Police authorities, who doubtless by this time are well acquainted with the persons and names of the real principals. All that has now to be done seems to be to guard against any further outbreak during the Mohurrum Festival, which commences on the 27th instant, and ends on the 5th proximo. Great praise is justly due to the Police authorities for the energy with which they have put down this serious riot, and we have no doubt that the measures that have been taken by them for securing the public tranquillity will be perfectly successful.

We omitted to mention that Dr. Peele, one of the Surgeons attached to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, was assailed by the rioters while passing along the Bhandy Bazar Road, but we are happy to hear that he has not been hurt.

The Parsee Editor of the Guzerattee newspaper, whose ill-timed strictures on the religion of the Mahomedans, and ridicule of their Paophet, have led to all this disturbance, having good reason to fear that his life was in danger from the fanaticism of the enemies he had thus provoked, very prudently took refuge in the Fort Police Office yesterday when the riot was expected. An early retirement to Surat might prove beneficial to his health.—"Bombay Times," October 18."

SPECIAL MEETING OF HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES.—A special General Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace was held at their Room in the Town Hall yesterday afternoon at half past 3 o'clock: called by the Chairman of the Bench, on the requisition of Mr. Spens the Senior Magistrate of Police, to take into consideration the measures proper to be adopted for the maintenance of order during the ensuing Native holidays.

The following gentlemen were present, viz.:—Gregor Grant, Esq. Chairman; Cursetjee Jamsetjee Esq.; Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Esq.; Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq.; Framjee Muncherjee, Esqs., Esq.; Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq.; Mahomed Ibrahim Mackba, Esq.; Aga Mahomed Jaffer, Esq.; Narrayen Dhamanjee, Esq.; A. Spens, Esq.; P. W. LeGeyt, Esq.; H. Conybeare, Esq.; W. Blowers, Esq.; F. Hutchinson, Esq.; N. Spencer, Esq.; A. Rimington, Esq.; M. Larken, Esq.; Major Swanson; Manockjee Limjee, Esq.; T. Thornton, Esq.; Captain P. T. French; Captain J. Estridge; A. W. Ravenscroft, Esq.; Roderick Mackenzie, Esq; Cursetjee Rustomjee, Esq.; and Charles Kingcome, Esquire.

The CHAIRMAN commenced the business of the Meeting by reading a copy of the requisition, after which Mr. Spens stated that he had requested that a full meeting of his colleagues in the Commission of the Peace might be called, more with the view of allaying misapprehension in regard to the rumours that had been in circulation on the subject of the late riot, than for any real cause that existed for anxiety on the subject.—The riot had been entirely put down, and Mr. Spens did not apprehend any repetition of the disturbances, but he conceived that although by a proper disposition of the Police force any tumult that might arise would be readily put down, yet it was as well to be prepared to meet any emergency that should happen; he would therefore be thankful for any advice or suggestions that might be offered to him with that view, as well as for the co operation of the European and Native Justices of the Peace. In his opinion measures could be adopted to suppress any disturbance that might arise without putting any unnecessary restraint upon the public.

Mr. LeGeyt said that after what had occurred in the Bazar on Friday last, it must be plain to all that the lower orders, in the excesses which they had committed, were not actuated by a feeling to resent any supposed insults to their religion, but to rob and plunder. Whatever might have been the original motive for the riot which ensued, it was speedily followed by violent acts of plunder, and when once the outrages on property had commenced, the desire for plunder increased with the opportunity. What would be the state of matters if four or five thousand lawless rioters took to plundering? It would, therefore, be the best policy to adopt timely measures to guard against these evils, and not to wait and put them down after they had occurred. Mr. LeGeyt considered it was the duty of every good citizen to join in any measures calculated to meet these ends, and it was especially the duty of Her Majesty's Justices to use their best endeavours to allay the present irritation by mingling with the people and reasoning with them. The Native gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace had perhaps greater opportunities for doing this than their European colleagues, but it was incumbent on all the justices to check any disposition there might be to sympathise either with the assailants or the assailed, and to allay every angry feeling: what had appeared in the Native paper, and which was alleged to be the origin of the late riot, did not seem to be calculated to give any grave offence to any one, and there surely could not be much difficulty in endeavoring to soothe away all irritation on the part of the Mahomedan community. The Parsees, on the other hand, should be advised not to indulge in any schemes of revenge on account of the assaults committed on some of their community last Friday, and in carrying out these suggestions the Native justices would be able to afford material assistance. Common precautions and common exertions on the part of the respectable portion of the inhabitants would suffice to put down any disturbance: the manner in which the riot had been so speedily quelled on Friday last, ought to prove to any thinking man that, aided as the efforts of the Police will be by the strong hand of force, there is no chance of any disturbance making head against the power that is at hand to crush it.

Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett was of opinion that the heads of the Mahomedan community should be called together by the Senior Magistrate of Police for the purpose of having explained to them the measures that were deemed desirable to adopt for the preservation of the public peace.

Mr. Hutchinson did not consider it necessary for the Bench to offer any suggestions to the Senior Magistrate of the nature proposed by Mr. Sunkersett, as he would doubtless do all that he considered necessary without the interference of the justices: Mr. Hutchinson suggested that an order should be issued and strictly enforced against men carrying bludgeons or heavy cudgels about with them.

Mr. Spens replied that he had already issued an order on this subject, regarding which and several other minor details he did not consider it necessary to trouble the Bench.

The following Resolution, proposed by Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq., and seconded by P. W. LeGeyt, Esq., was then read by the Chairman and unanimously carried:—

"That this Meeting has every confidence that the Senior Magistrate of Police will adopt the best measures for the maintenance of order during the ensuing Native Holidays, and do offer him collectively and individually their personal aid in carrying out any measures that may be determined on as advisable for the preservation of the public peace."

Mr. Conybeare then suggested that a vote of thanks should be recorded by the Bench for the assistance rendered by certain parties to maintain order before and after the outbreak on Friday last. This proposition gave rise to a spirited discussion, as to its propriety, which Mr. P. W. LeGeyt, with much prudence and good taste, put an end to by observing that it was a great pity that the Meeting should enter into such discussions, and thought that the less said about the past the better,—bygones should be bygones—no doubt every respectable citizen did what was in his power to keep order and quell the riot, and by such means it was thus speedily put down,—but it was best not to discuss what had occurred.

Mr. LeGeyt's view of the matter was entirely concurred in by the majority of the Meeting, and Mr. Conybeare's proposition withdrawn.

Mr. Spens concluded the business of the Meeting by thanking the Justices for their attendance, and for the promise of their cordial co operation.—The Meeting broke up at half past 4 P. M.—(Ibid.)

THE EXPULSION OF LOW-CASTE SOLDIERS FROM THE ARMY.—We had occasion a fortnight ago to review the pamphlet published by a Bombay officer, on the defects of the army of Bengal, one of the most prominent of which was described to be the fastidious distinctions of caste, which had been so scrupulously and so injudiciously maintained in its ranks. By a singular coincidence, a General Order from the Commander-in-Chief was published to the army, immediately on the back of our remarks, which completely corroborated the statement of the Bombay pamphlet, and exhibited this defect of our system in all its deformity. His Excellency announced that several men of low caste, who had surreptitiously obtained admission to the Regiment, should be immediately paid up and discharged, as not belonging to those castes which were alone allowed, by the military regulations, to obtain enlistment. The order is of course in accordance with the rules of the Service, and cannot therefore be dispensed with as long as they continue to be part and parcel of our military code. The blame of this preposterous anomaly rests at the door of those who originally allowed themselves to be humbugged—we cannot find a fitter expression—by the haughty and unreasonable prejudices of the Brahmans, whom the

enlisted. We question whether there were ten Brahmuns in our ranks at the Battle of Plassey; but when our countrymen had obtained a complete ascendancy in the country, they unfortunately allowed themselves to become Orientalized, and thus lost to a great extent the virtues of Christian principles and Saxon resolution, and yielded themselves up a willing prey to the ridiculous pretensions of those under their control. That no such regulation as that which has now expelled from the army seven men, for being inferior, not in military efficiency, but in birth, was requisite to conciliate the natives, and attract the best and bravest men to our standard, is abundantly proved by the fact that in the Bombay Army, the high caste Brahmun and the low caste Soodra, are found fighting, shoulder to shoulder, without the smallest hesitation. The men who have now been banished from the Bengal Army will proceed to Bombay, where they will be most cheerfully welcomed into the ranks of its army, and find themselves in as aristocratic company as that which they have now been obliged so abruptly to quit.—But after so many years of weak compliance with the prejudices of the Brahmun sepoys, it is much easier to lament the evil, than to discover a remedy for it.—"Friend of India."

THE BRAHMUN AND THE PARIAH.—The "Examiner" in a late article, written with the bitter irony for which that journal was once so conspicuous, compared the Christian bishops with the Hindoo Brahmuns—with rather more wit, however, than justice. He might have carried his simile farther, had he been acquainted with the position of the University of Madras, which is now in a state of intense excitement at the admission of a Pariah to its privileges. It appears that in the original constitution of the Madras University, there is a clause which provides that "members of all creeds and sects shall be admissible; consistently with which primary object, care shall be taken to avoid whatever may tend to violate or offend the religious feelings of any class." The head of the Medical School lately found that the progress of certain of his pupils was much delayed by their want of a competent knowledge of English, and he accordingly requested Government to admit them into the High School. The order was passed, and the boys admitted, but unfortunately one of them was a Pariah. The whole School was instantly in a state of phrenzy, only to be compared to that of the House of Commons upon the intrusion of a Jew within the sacred precincts of a Christian Legislature, and the young twice-born immediately submitted a modest request to the Board of Education that he should be expelled. As the Board considered that a parcel of school-boys might be better employed than in writing remonstrances on the Madras system of education, though enlivened by disquisitions on caste, they paid no attention to the application. It was then repeated by their parents, and the two native governors of the Institution resigned. These governors, Runganadam Shastree and Streenevassa Pillay, belong to the progressive party, and the latter especially is well known in Madras for his liberality, and for his exertions as Chairman of the trustees of Pacheappah's fund, about which there was so much discussion a few months ago. As usual, however, the feeling of the Brahmun has conquered that of the liberal, for no generosity of sentiment can eradicate the deep-rooted detestation of the twice-born for a Pariah. Their resignation has left the Council without a quorum, and thus compelled the Government to interfere, while the Brahmun pupils, the young Pillays, Chettys, and Soobaroys, as the Madras "Athæneum" styles them, threaten to abandon the school.

The emeute in the Calcutta Madrussa was nothing to this, but we hope the same firmness will be equally successful. The opposition to the admission of the Pariah might be regarded as arising from a strong religious prejudice, were it not that Christian boys have been educated with the Brahmuns from the foundation of the school, and the pollution of the mlecha's presence is as great as that of the Pariah's. The feeling, therefore, is neither more or less than that of a haughty contempt for an inferior class. To such a sentiment the Government can never yield, even were it not diametrically opposed to the principles upon which it has acted. The public authorities must remain firm in their resolution to give education to all classes, sects, and creeds, who are otherwise qualified to receive it, and the mutineers will either consent to study the "use of the globes" with a Pariah pointing out the ecliptic, or retire to a school suddenly founded by religious zeal to be hereafter as suddenly abandoned as all such attempts have hitherto been in all parts of India. Even in Bengal, though the great numerical strength of the Brahmuns, and their social position, has secured to them a great preponderance of numbers in our Colleges, we have never experienced anything like this. The most orthdox of old Hindoos has never yet ventured to affirm, that a Mookerjea or a Chatterjea should not enter a College contaminated by the presence of a weaver, an oilseller, or a carpenter,—and even in that sanctum sanctorum of Hindooism, the Sanscrit College, no opposition was offered to the late reform which admitted the inferior castes to the study of the sacred language of the Vedas. That this improvement results form the known determination of the authorities, and not from any freedom from bigotry, may be seen from the occurrences which have taken place at Nuddea, and which we now record as a singular instance of Hindoo intolerance.

Nuddea, as some of our readers may perhaps need to be informed, is the Oxford of Bengal, the paradise of pundits. There they are employed in studying the eternal complexities of the Sanscrit grammar, ought on a system which make its acquisition the labour of years, and there they receive diplomas, corresponding with those of Oxford, or rather perhaps of the German universities. The long series of Turkalunkars (Doctor of Logic,) Nyalunkars (LL.D.) and similar titles fulfil in Bengal the same office as those degrees in England. The Brahmuns there settle every rite, and every ceremonial, and decide upon the orthodox number of beads in a mala, or the exact grade below which no Brahmun may venture to pay a professional visit. They "toil not, neither do they spin," but are maintained by the contributions of the great Hindoo gentry, given partly in the shape of an annual donation, and partly by invitations to religious ceremonies, always accompanied by gifts. There dwells in Calcutta, a rich widow, Rasmoney Dassee, or Rasmoney Chowdranee, as she is called by her flatterers, who is not only the wealthiest but the most pious female in Calcutta, and whose wealth and piety have been lately attested by the erection of a magnificent temple on the banks of the Hoogly, nearly midway between Calcutta and Barrackpore just opposite the Bali bridge. She is, however, by caste a Koiburtu, and therefore very low in the social scale. In a luckless hour, the pundits of Nuddea, accepted a valuable gift from this lady, to the extent it is said, of about fifty rupees each. The Raja of Nuddea, indignant at their having degraded themselves by the acceptance of a gift from such an individual, though ten times as wealthy as himself, or perhaps at their having accepted it without his permission, refused to invite them to the ceremony of giving the first rice to his grandson. This was tantamount to a sentence of excommunication, and the pundits met in great wrath, and in their turn excommunicated their protector. Information of the circumstance was instantly forwarded to Calcutta, and the heads of parties resolved to support the Raja. The pundits were informed that the annual allowance was stopped, that they would receive no more invitations; in short, that they were deprived of their bread; and letters were at the same time sent in every direction to make their exclusion complete and universal. The Calcutta baboos, however, add, with a compassionate clemency like that of the Holy Office, that if the Pundits will purify themselves according to the Shastras, and exhibit a letter of forgiveness under the seal of the Raja, it is still in their power to exchange wrath for favour. Bengal is not, after all, so very different from Madras.—Friend of India, Oct 9.

THE DURGA PUJA IN CALCUTTA.—We are happy to learn that the Dúrgá Púja festival has been less popular this year, and especially with the more respectable class of Christians. All the papers concur in this. The reporter of the "Morning Chronicle" says:—

"We are informed by those who are conversant with such things, that the festivities of the Dúrjá Pújás have gone off this year, or are going off, with considerable more tameness than they were wont to do in bye-gone years. Economy begins to mark the expenditure at these entertainments, where all before was recklessness and extravagance: nautches are not so expensively got up, and the *spreads* show a most decided falling off—a circumstance which doubtless Wilson and Browne greatly regret, as do also the host of feeding guests who delight in such entertainments, and whose number is legion. Be the cause of this decline what it may, the circumstance is one which all right-thinking minds will rejoice at, bearing, as it does, evidence of the effects of enlightenment and the spread of knowledge. Missionaries and Divines may attribute the change to the preaching of the Word—to the preaching down of nautches, and to their exhortations against the attendance of Christians at the ceremonies. For our own part we look upon it as no more than the result of increasing knowledge among the natives, and of a growing conviction of the utter folly and vanity of idolatry, with all its concomitant revelry, and tom-foolery. Whatever be the cause we repeat, the effect is gratifying to all who have the good of the country and its teeming population at heart: and we shall rejoice if year after year, the progress of decline is in porportion to what the experience of the past few years exhibits, and which circumstances lead us to anticipate."

The "Citizen" states that the cause of decay of the Púja has arisen very much from the the labours of Missionaries, and we have very little doubt but that education conducted by Missionaries and others, as well as more direct Missionary labours, have chiefly aided in bringing about the change which all agree has taken place in the festivities of the Dúrgá Pújá. The public journals announced that His Honor the Deputy Governor was to attend the nautches. We are glad to find that he did not sanction by his presence the worship of idols. The time was when the rulers and judges of the land were present on these occasions; happily the times have changed, and a public sentiment has been created which will in future leave the sanctioning of idolatry to those who have but little sense of propriety, of what is due to themselves, or the name they profess to bear.—Ibid.

NATIVE PRESS.—FALLING OFF OF THE PUJAS.—The Purnachandroday, of the 6th instant, remarks that there were very few places in Calcutta at which the Dúrgá Pujá was kept up with much pomp, and that but few images of the goddess were to be seen throughout the city. Many of the rich, he says, are becoming very indifferent to the ceremony, which he attributes chiefly to the spread of English learning and science. Formerly, all classes of society were full of joy on the recurrence of this great festival, and kept it up with great magnificence; but now many of the "liberal educated" class only celebrate the Pujá

in their houses to gratify some members of their families, while they themselves go out "to eat the air" and enjoy themselves; and many others, though remaining at home all the time, show but little interest in the ceremonies.—Ibid.

DEATH OF DR. GUTZLAFF.—Among the events of the month deserving especial notice, is the death of Mr. Gutzlaff, which occurred here on the 9th instant, when he had just completed his 48th year.

He was by birth a Pomeranian, and was sent to the East by the Netherlands Missionary Society in 1827; and after spending four years in Batavia, Singapore, and Siam, he came to China in 1831. Being of an erratic disposition, within the next two years he made three voyages along the Coast of China, then comparatively unknown, and the romance of which lost nothing by his descriptions: but neither then nor at any other time did he visit Pekin or penetrate into the interior of the country, as has been stated. On the death of the elder Morrison, in 1834, Mr. Gutzlaff was employed by the British Superintendency as an interpreter, and was employed in that capacity during the war. He afterwards received the appointment of Chinese Secretary to the British Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of Trade, in which office he died. The salary was a considerable one, especially for one of economical habits, and enabled him, by frugality and profitable management, to leave a fortune, as little in accordance with his original expectations, as with the professions of poverty in which he was at all times wont to indulge.

He was a man of most laborious habits, with a sanguine temperament and enthusiastic spirit; but his attainments were more various than exact, and secured for him a higher reputation at home than in China, where, with the facts before them, people were not so apt to be carried away by the lively imagination which sometime overmastered its owner himself.

For some years past, Mr. Gutzlaff had ceased to call himself a Missionary; but he still continued to teach and exhort the Chinese around him and in the neighbouring hamlets. The Chinese Christian Union owes its origin to him, and is likely to expire with him. Its purpose was to convert Chinese to Christianity through its own sons. But converts are not to be made in geometrical progression, and the idea, which could only have taken possession of an enthusiast, was crudely conceived, and put in practice without due consideration; its agents being themselves indifferent Christians, and paid for work which could not be supervised, and may never have been performed. There are few foreigners in China, having any acquaintance with the subject, even those who have belonged to the Union, who do not regard the scheme as a distinguished failure; and the more charitable amongst them believe that Mr. Gutzlaff may have been carried away by his own enthusiasm and confidence in the sincerity of his converts, rather than by any wish to deceive. He was naturally jealous of interference, and the conduct of the London Missionary Society, which during his absence in Europe instituted an investigation into the Christian Union, piqued him, not without reason, and made him cling with greater pertinacity to the scheme thus assailed.

The sincerity of his Christian profession has been warmly attested in a funeral sermon preached by the Acting Colonial Chaplain, who attended Mr. Gutzlaff on his death-bed; but until it was called in question, the attestation might have been withheld. At all events, it is not our province to discuss the point. We therefore conclude with the following extract of a dispatch from Sir George Robinson, head of the Commission in China, to Lord Palmerston, written in 1835, and to which Mr. Gutzlaff was probably indebted for the position he afterwards occupied:—

"Fully impressed with the great importance of transmitting every intelligence respecting this country, immediately on assuming the duties of office, I requested Mr. Gutzlaff would furnish me with any information likely to prove of moment or interest, being convinced no person could be so well qualified as this gentleman, who, your Lordship must be aware, has had more remarkable and favorable opportunities of making observations, and thereby forming opinions, than perhaps any other European, at least in modern times. If this assertion should be questioned, on the ground that many others have resided for a longer period in the country, I may be permitted to observe, that men engaged in mercantile or other pursuits at Canton, confined within narrow limits, and only deriving casual information from ignorant if not interested persons, Hong merchants, linguists, and servants, cannot, I presume, be quoted as equally good authority with an individual who, disregarding all the luxuries and comforts of civilized life, has not only visited the coast in European vessels, but adopting the dress, habits, and what is more surprising, the language of these people, has associated with them on a familiar footing in various places, known formerly to no Europeans, and now only to a few. Of an energetic and enthusiastic disposition, influenced by the highest motives, and carried away perhaps by over-sanguine hopes and expectations in religious views, it is possible Mr. Gutzlaff may have adopted some fallacious ideas, as to the facilities of extending British commerce to other ports in China; but I am thoroughly convinced the most successful results would attend decided and vigorous measures, on the part of the British Government, to achieve an object of such infinite importance."—Sir George Robinson's despatch to Lord Palmerston, dated Macao, February 17th, 1835.—"China Mail."

ALLOPATHY versus HOMŒOPATHY.—Resolutions of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, regarding Practitioners of Homœopathy.

At Edinburgh, and within the College Hall there, on the 9th day of May 1851, an Extraordinary Meeting of the Royal College was held, pursuant to a Resolution agreed to at the last Quarterly Meeting, and of which Extraordinary Meeting due notice was given,—the President in the chair. The following Resolutions were seconded, and unanimously agreed to:—

1st,—That the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh did, several years ago, publicly express its opinion of Homœopathy and Homœopathic practitioners, by peremptorily declining to admit into its body a candidate for its fellowship who belonged to that denomination; and consequently, that no fellow of the College can possibly be ignorant of the light in which all those who practise Homœopathy are regarded by the College.

2nd,—The College regrets that, notwithstanding this decided expression of its opinion, more than one of its fellows, after being admitted in a different character, have endangered the reputation of the College by becoming Homœopathic practitioners, and the College expresses an earnest hope that these fellows, seeing they have thus virtually separated themselves from the College, will spontaneously sever their further connection with an institution which repudiates them, and from which they can derive, as merely nominal fellows, nothing else than a false position and a spurious credit.

3rd,—The College feels the more bound thus to express its opinion, seeing that these fellows who have become Homœopathists, and any other medical practitioners who follow Homœopathy, must necessarily be aliens to the other fellows, and to the profession at large,—inasmuch as no fellow of this College, or any other physician, can by any possibility, without derogating from his own honour, and from the honour of the profession, meet practitioners of Homœopathy in consultation, or co-operate with them in the other common duties of professional life.

4th,—That although the College has not thought it expedient hitherto to take any active steps for disclaiming those fellows who have become Homœopathic practitioners subsequently to their admission to the College, nevertheless, since it has the power of dealing summarily with those who act so unbecoming the character of a Physician, it reserves its right to exercise that power when it shall be so advised.

Signed in name and by authority of the College,

J. Y. SIMPSON, President.

At a meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, held on the 16th instant, the following Resolutions were moved by the President and unanimously adopted:—

1st,—The College having considered a series of Resolutions transmitted by the Royal College of Physicians, in regard to Homœopathy, feel called upon to express their opinion that the system so designated, being entirely inconsistent with the principles professed by candidates for the diploma of the College of Surgeons, any fellow or licentiate who practices it, or countenances others in doing so, by meeting them in consultation, will justly incur the disapprobation of the College.

2nd,—That a copy of the above Resolution be transmitted to the Royal College of Physicians.

Signed in name and by authority of the College.

JAMES SYME, President.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE PROVINCIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the Nineteenth Anniversary Meeting of this numerous and influential body, held at Brighton on the 14th August 1851, and attended by upwards of 300 members from all parts of England, the following admirable Resolutions, relative to the most popular medical delusion of the day, were unanimously adopted. Although these Resolutions appear in our advertising pages, we have great pleasure in according them a more permanent record in the body of our journal. The step just taken by the Provincial Association entitles them to the thanks of the Medical Profession, and it will, we trust, prove a heavy blow and discouragement to quackery:—

1st,—That it is the opinion of this Association, that Homœopathy, as propounded by Hahnemerör and practised by his followers, is so utterly opposed to science and common sense, as well as so completely at variance with the experience of the medical profession, that it ought to be in no way or degree practised or countenanced by any regularly educated medical practitioner.

2nd,—That Homœopathic practitioners, through the press, the platform, and the pulpit, have endeavoured to heap contempt upon the practice of Medicine and Surgery, as followed by members of this Association and by the profession at large.

3rd,—That, for these reasons, it is derogatory to the honour of members of this Association to hold any kind of professional intercourse with Homœopathic practitioners.

4th,—That there are three classes of practitioners who ought not to be members of this Association, viz. I.—Real Homœopathic practitioners: II.—Those who practise Homœopathy in combination with other systems of treatment; and III.—Those who, under various pretences, meet in consultation, or hold professional intercourse with those who practise Homœopathy.

5th,—That a Committee of seven be appointed to frame laws in accordance with these Resolutions, to be submitted to the next annual meeting of the Association.

6th,—That the thanks of the Association are eminently due, and are hereby given, to the President and Fellows of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, for their determined stand against Homœopathic delusions and impostures.

7th,—That the thanks of the Association are also due, and are hereby given, to the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's for their Resolution to refuse their diplomas to practitioners of Homœopathy; but the Association feels imperatively called on to express its disapproval of any school of medicine which retains among its teachers any one who holds Homœopathic opinions.

That these Resolutions be printed, and transmitted to all the medical licensing bodies and medical schools in the United Kingdom, and that they likewise be inserted in the "Times" newspaper, the "Morning Post," the "North British Advertiser," "Saunders's News' Letter," all the British and Irish Medical periodicals, and in such other journals as the Council may sanction upon the recommendation of the Branch Association.

Extracted from the June and September numbers of the "Monthly Journal of Medical Science."

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17TH.

—— The local daily papers mention that an extraordinary ferment at present pervades the Mahomedan and Parsee sects, in consequence of two members of the latter having been converted to the faith of Islam. The excitement appears to have been much increased by an article in a Guzerattee newspaper, called the "Cheethur Dinyan Durpun," containing a memoir of the Arabian Prophet to which is prefixed a lithographed portrait of Mahomed. The "Bombay Times" in noticing this matter states—"We are assured, that large bodies of Mussalmans have of late been assembling in the principal mosques of the town, with the Koran in the one hand and the sword in the other, quite prepared to defend the doctrines of the former by the use of the latter. Fortunately our Zoroastrian fellow-subjects are a peace-loving people,—and as the weapons of their warfare are not carnal, the organs of their opinions ought to abstain from the use of language which may provoke to violence."

—— We see it stated that the Gaekwar of Baroda has suspended his Dewan, Bhow Saheb, who appears to have been concerned in the ill-treatment of the Settanee Joetabhaee whose case is now undergoing investigation before Mr. W. E. Frere, the Special Commissioner appointed by Government to inquire into the case of this lady, who is one of the widows of a rich banker at Baroda.

—— We regret to notice the death at Sukkur in Upper Scinde, on the 7th instant, of Surgeon D. Davis, of the 22nd Regimen Bombay Native Infantry.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18TH.

—— The crisis of the quarrel which has arisen between the Mahomedans and Parsees took place yesterday, when a most serious riot occurred in the Green Market, and extended to Pydonee and the immediate vicinity of the American Mission premises in the Jail Road. The riot originated with the Mahomedans, who had assembled at the Juma Musjid near the Green Market. A large body of men armed with sticks, bludgeons, and other weapons, one of whom carried a flag, sallied out of the mosque about half past one o'clock in the afternoon, crying out "Deen! Deen!" and immediately attacked the Police force assembled there to keep order, whom they overpowered, wounding several of them severely, amongst whom is a European Inspector named Storey, who now lies in a precarious state in the European General Hospital. The rioters proceeded to Pydonee, where they plundered several houses, and wantonly destroyed much valuable property, and ill treated all who fell in their way. The riot was after some time completely quelled by a body of the Police under Captain Baynes, the Superintendent, who behaved with great energy and spirit on the occasion. Eighty-five individuals were taken into custody, who were charged with having been engaged in the disturbance. The Senior Magistrate of Police proceeded to the spot the instant the news of the riot reached him, and in communication with Captain Baynes took measures for restoring tranquillity. As it was feared that further disturbances might take place, the Military were called out, and picquets stationed in different parts of the town. The greater number of these were withdrawn during the night, and a small guard of Sepoys in the Green Market is all that now remains. The riot appears to have been premeditated, for the Cazee of Bombay is represented to have been in the act of delivering a discourse on the extreme impropriety of the apprehended outbreak, when he was addressed by a fanatic Siddee, who told him that no true believer could speak thus: the fanatic then addressed the multitude assembled in the principal mosque, already sufficiently excited, in most inflammatory terms, and thereupon the riot began. The total number of persons wounded in the riot is as follows:—

European Inspector of Police	1.
Native Constables	6.
Parsees	5.
Native Christians	1.
Mussulmans, (rioters)	3.
Total.	16.

the whole of whom were sent to hospital—several being severely hurt. Cursetjee Byramjee, the editor of the Guzerattee newspaper, who published the life of Mahomed in his journal, took refuge in the Fort Police Office in anticipation of the disturbances just before they commenced, fearing that he might lose his life in the tumult. Order was perfectly restored before the troops arrived on the spot, and there has been no further disturbance since, although there continues to be considerable excitement amongst the whole of the Native community, who entertain considerable fears of another outbreak more violent than the last during the approaching Mohurrum festival.

—— We see that Dr. Doig is expected in Bombay by the next steamer from England, and that he will, according to the recent orders of the Court of Directors, supersede Dr. Don as Superintending Surgeon on this establishment.

—— Colonel Hale, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, proceeds by the steamer of the 3rd proximo to Egypt, on sick leave for two years. His "locum tenens" has not yet been nominated.

—— A Peshawur correspondent of the "Mofussilite" states that Captains Coke and Daly, with the whole of the Kohat force, had left for Hungoo, about fifty miles off, near the foot of the mountains, for the purpose of taking possession of the Valley of the Dour, the inhabitants of which are believed recently to have solicited our protection. Captain James and Lieutenant Pollock, deputy commissioners, had quitted Peshawur to join the force, as it was thought their presence might be requisite.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20TH.

—— The "Bombay Times" is informed that Mr. Bushby, at present Commissioner in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, has been appointed resident at Nagpore, and that Mr. Mansell, of the Lahore Board of Administration, has succeeded Mr. Bushby,—those territories being made over to the Presidency of Agra.

—— The "Lahore Chronicle" has been requested to mention that Sir William and Lady Gomm have contributed the very munificent sum of three thousand Rupees to the Punjaub Mission. The same journal adds that a fancy fair is to be held in Calcutta for the benefit of this mission, which will no doubt aid materially in swelling the funds already realized.

—— It is stated in the same paper that Sir George Clerk will return to India, as Governor of Bombay, on Lord Falkland's retirement. Nearly all the Indian Governments will then be filled by Officers selected from the Military and Civil Services of the East India Company:—Mr. Bonham, Governor of Hong-Kong; Captain Higginson, of Mauritius; Sir George Anderson, of Ceylon; Sir Henry Pottinger, of Madras; Sir George Clerk, of Bombay; Mr. Thomason, or according to some undefined rumours, Sir Frederick Currie Governor N. W. Provinces.

—— We take the following notice of our remarks in our last week's Epitome, in reference to the proposed Flower Garden on the glacis, from the "Bombay Times" of to-day; from which it will be seen that we were in error in our assumption that the privileges of "Young Bombay" were about to be curtailed of their fair proportions:—"We overlooked till after its publication in the local columns of Saturday's 'Times,' a paragraph from the 'Bombay Guardian,' in reference to the Flower-Garden on the glacis, from which it seems to be assumed that children and servants are to be

excluded therefrom. Nothing can, we believe, be more wide of fact than a supposition such as this: one leading object of the arrangement in contemplation, and which has now been five years under consideration, is to make the ground within the pallisades more safe, pleasant, and attractive to all and sundry—the buffaloes are the only parties whose privileges will in consequence be restricted. In place of the swampy ground and rank grass some parts of the glacis present from June to September, and the rough and irregular surface exhibited by them during the rest of the year, we shall have smooth gravel walks and flower gardens, with plats deserving the name of grass, with they cannot at present justly lay claim to—these being accessible to all, in so far as is consistent with the safety of the plants. The seats and benches will of course be multiplied in number, and kept in the best of repair, and the whole arrangements made so as to do credit to the Horticultural Society and afford gratification to the public. It is, we believe, in contemplation to have no open wells whatever, but to substitute Persian wheels, which cost from rupees 25 to 30 each, besides maintenance, by cast iron pumps, which may be had for about a similar sum and require no repair."

—— The Calcutta "Citizen" is informed that the Governor General has intimated in no mincing phrase to the local authorities his displeasure that his wishes in regard to the Chief Magistracy have not been attended to, and that a Civil Servant has been appointed to replace Mr. Millar, after his Lordship's elaborate minute advocating the transfer of such berths to the uncovenanted service. It is said Mr. Hume was selected on obvious grounds for promotion to the chief seat, so as to secure for the vacant place in the junior magistracy, a competent and active lawyer, Mr. Wyllie of course succeeding to the senior seat on the bench.

—— The Calcutta papers state that the Electric Telegraph will commence working on the 1st proximo, with three river stations at Kedgeree, Diamond Harbour, and Moyapore, and a terminus in the Palatial City.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 21ST.

—— We see it stated that the Editor of the Guzerattee newspaper, who published the Memoir of Mahomed which has lately caused such a commotion amongst the followers of the Arabian Prophet, was taken into custody on Saturday last in consequence of information laid before the Senior Magistrate of Police by the Cazee of Bombay, from which it appeared that his life was in danger from the fanaticism of his enemies. This measure was, it is said, rendered necessary as much for his own protection as to give confidence to the Mahomedan community that a proper enquiry would be made by the authorities with a view to punish the authors of the mischief that had occurred. He was yesterday released on bail, himself in 2000 rupees and two securities in 1000 rupees each, to answer any charge that may hereafter be brought against him. The Senior Magistrate has commenced taking the depositions of the witnesses in the Riot case, and several of the rioters have been identified. One hundred and twenty persons in all are charged with having been more or less implicated in the outrages of Friday last. For the present the disturbances have been completely put down, and measures are being taken to prevent any recurrence of them during the approaching Native Holidays.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22ND.

—— Amongst our selections an account will be found of the proceedings of a special Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices held yesterday afternoon on the requisition of the Senior Magistrate of Police, to take into consideration the measures proper to be adopted for the maintenance of order during the ensuing Native holidays.

—— The "Bombay Book and Tract Society" have just published in English a little work entitled "The life of Mohammad" of 174 pages 12mo. We observe by the Preface that it has been prepared with special reference to the wants of Indian readers, and with the intention of publishing it at once in the vernacular languages. The subject is one in reference to which every educated person at least should have reliable and correct information; and this work is believed to be a just and candid history of the Arabian Prophet. The present work is not designed as a refutation of Mahomedanism—it is a sober, matter-of-fact history, and so temperate in its tone that no excitement can be got up with reference to it. Instead of increasing the ill feeling at present existing between the Mussulmans and the Parsees, it will be likely to have directly the opposite effect, by calling off the attention of both parties to a wholly different quarter. The work will be sold by Mr. Dunlop, the Society's Depository, at four annas a copy—a price that brings it within the reach of all.

—— We take the following notice of the weather from a contemporary:—"Every evening since Friday we have had magnificent displays of Thunder-Clouds over the ghauts, with a little lightning,—and on Sunday about sunset a few drops of rain. On Monday evening the display was extremely splendid—such as a Bombay June or October alone can supply. The barometer is sinking, but very steadily and leisurely: these are signs of the Elephanta being at hand,—but it seems likely to be either a light one or to be still some days off. The *feeling* of the air is, as is usual under such circumstances, extremely disagreeable—alternately chill, hot, dry, and damp."

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23RD.

——THE Honorable Company's Steam Frigate "Moozuffer," Commander H. H. Hewitt, I.N., with the London Mail of the 24th September on board, was signalized as entering the harbour shortly after eight o'clock A. M., and came to her anchorage at about half past ten to day. The Mails were brought down to Aden by the P & O. Company's Steamer 'Oriental,' which vessel arrived at that port on the morning of the 15th, and the Moozuffer having received on board the Bombay portion thereof, left at 11 A. M. on the same day. The Moozuffer experienced very pleasant weather all the way down. The Mails brought down by the "Moozuffer" consist of 22 iron and 64 wooden boxes and 2 bags. The Engineers for the Egyptian Railway had arrived, and the work was to be commenced immediately. The "Feroze" reached Aden from Bombay on the night of the 11th inst., and left for Suez the following morning.—There is very little news of interest by the present Mail.—The Court was still at Balmoral. Mr. D'Israeli had renounced "Protection."—The expedition of the American Buccaneers to Cuba under Lopez has proved a signal failure. Lopez and numbers of his followers have been taken by the Spaniards and shot.—Traces of Sir John Franklin's party have been discovered, but no clue to the fate of the expedition, itself, although there can now be little doubt that the unfortunate Commander and all who were with him have perished. The traces are not recent, but date as far back as 1849.—Judging from the vigour of the precautionary measures taken by the Police authorities, Paris was once more under pressing danger of conspiracy and emeute. The laws against the Press continued to be enforced with great vigour.—There have been several serious Railway accidents. The "Great Exhibition," or the "Kristial Pallis," as our Cockney friends love to call it, was more attractive than ever. It was daily visited by 60,000 persons.—Among the deaths are those of Colonels M. Heriot and M. Ramsay, of the Bengal Army. Our mercantile friends will be glad to hear that there has been a considerable rise in the price of Cotton. We regret to see that "Bloomers" are being worn within the fourseas of Britain, and are even becoming admired in quarters that should set a better example.

—— We take the following paragraph respecting the number of Converts connected with Protestant Missions in India and Ceylon from the "Calcutta Christian Advocate" of the 11th instant:—Many statements have been put forth respecting the number of native converts connected with Protestant Missions in the East; they have, however, generally been given on imperfect data, we are therefore gratified to find that the Reverend J. Mullens, of the London Mission, has been engaged for some time in collecting information on this and cognate subjects, the result of which is that he states that there are one hundred converts connected with Protestant Mission in India and Ceylon. We are certain that the result of this enquiry will be exceedingly gratifying and inspiring to all the friends of Protestant Missions in the East.

—— The following extract from the same publication will be interesting to our readers as raising a new point in respect to Dissenter's Burials:—"We stated some time back that the Go-

vernment had granted a piece of ground for the burial of Dissenters in the Circular Road. It has now been made over to the Dissenters for their sole use, and is available for the burial of their dead. It remains therefore with those who wish for such a sleeping place for their deceased friends to make use of it, it being now open for the reception of the dead. A few days ago a lady once connected with the Episcopal Church was interred in a family vault in one of the Episcopal burying grounds. The Undertaker opened the vault but gave no notice to any of the clergy. One of the clergy was present at the funeral as a friend, but when he learnt that no one had been summoned to perform the burial service he left the ground; it was not in his district, and as the clergyman in whose district the deceased had died was not called to officiate, he could not do it. The corpse was committed to be grave in silence, though there were dissenting ministers present. This occurrence has opened up a question which we think can be easily determined. Is it essential to a burial in public Episcopal burying grounds, that a clergyman should be present? Cannot parties who have family vaults,—since their own ministers are not allowed to officiate at the grave,—inter their dead in silence, holding the religious service at the house of the deceased? We think they can do so. The vault is their property, and we are not aware that in the purchase they stipulated for the presence of a clergyman, or that his presence is essential to the interment of the dead. The parties so interring are of course bound to pay the fee for opening the vault, beyond this, so far as we at present can understand the subject,—they are not compelled either to have or pay a clergyman for services they do not desire."

—The "Delhi Gazette" of the 15th instant has the following account of an outrage committed by a native on the persons of seventeen men in the Cutcherry of the Magistrate of Moradabad — An incident occurred yesterday, 11th Oct., at this station, which occasioned some excitement amongst our very quiet society. It was reported that an attempt had been made on the life of our worthy Magistrate while in Kutcherry, and that some lives had been lost, but the following is, I believe, the correct version. About 2 or 3 o'clock, while the usual routine of business was being transacted, a man in the Court suddenly snatched a sword from a peon near him drew it from its sheath, cut down the peon, and laid about him, right and left, calling out 'where is the Burra Sahib' (meaning the Magistrate):—the crowd rushed out of the Court as fast as they could, and the man was not secured till he had wounded 17 men, some of them very severely. It appears the man's brother was sentenced to imprisonment by the Magistrate, and conceiving that the sentence had been an unjust one, he determined on being revenged: but the Magistrate was far out of harm's way, at his summer residence at the Lake."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st October 1851.

Dr. R. H. Davidson, Civil Surgeon in Kattewar, has been allowed to proceed into the Districts on Vaccination duty, Dr. Murray performing his duties during his absence.

Bombay Castle, 22nd October 1851.

Mr. Jonathan Duncan Inverarity is appointed Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, from the date of Mr. Reeves' departure on furlough.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 16th October 1851.

The leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, granted to Captain A. B. Rathborne, Collector and Magistrate of Hydrabad, in Scinde, under date the 15th ultimo, has been further extended to the 1st proximo.

Bombay Castle, 18th October 1851.

Mr. R. Spooner, Collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed to proceed into his Districts on duty, from the 1st proximo.

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1851.

Mr. A. D. Robertson, Deputy Collector of Customs, and Deputy Opium Agent at the Presidency, has been allowed leave of absence, for one month from the 1st proximo, under Section XL of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Mahableshwur, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 22nd October 1851.

Mr. Robert Ferguson Mactier, Acting 2nd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, assumed charge of his duties on the 14th instant.

The leave of absence for one month, granted to Mr. J. E. Oliphant, Acting 2nd Assistant to the Collector of Kaira, under date the 19th ultimo is to commence from the 10th proximo instead of from the 20th instant.

Mr. C. G. Kemball has been attached to the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, as an Assistant, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Mahratta language.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th October 1851.

Lieutenant Waddington, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed an Acting 2nd Assistant in the Road and Tank Department.

First Hospital Assistant Dameljee Esobjee, of the Civil Department, Dhoolia, is transferred to the Civil Establishment and Jail at Tannah, vice Syud Aili, pension d.

First Hospital Assistant Ramah, of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, is appointed to the Civil Establishment and Jail at Dhoolia.

Bombay Castle, 21st October 1851.

First Grade Apprentice Heerapah, of the Civil and Jail Hospital at Shikarpoor, is allowed leave, on Sick Certificate from the 1st to the 31st instant.

Bombay Castle, 22nd October 1851.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Hybutoola Abdool Ily, a Member of the Commission for carrying out Act XXVI. of 1850 in the City of Surat, in lieu of Mooma Resabhoy Motabhoy, who has proceeded on a pilgrimage.

The leave of absence for two months, on Medical Certificate, granted to Lieutenant Jones, Assistant to the Civil Engineer in Candeish, on the 23rd ultimo, is extended to the 1st proximo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th October 1851.

Under the provisions of Act XIV. of 1835, Mr. H. B. Lockett, 2nd Assistant Magistrate of Belgaum, is vested with the full penal powers of a Magistrate in that Collectorate, with the exception of the powers of Review and Appeal.

Bombay Castle, 18th October 1851.

Khan Saheb Manockjee Festonjee, Sudder Ameen of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for three months and eight days, to proceed to Surat.

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1851.

Mr. Keays, Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun, is allowed leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, from the 19th August last to the 12th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 22nd October 1851.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have appointed Azum Bholanath Sorabhaee to act as Sudder Ameen of Ahmedabad, during the absence on sick leave of Khan Saheb Manockjee Festonjee.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1851.

The Revd. G. L. Allen, Chaplain of Deesa, is allowed to remain in the Deccan until the 30th proximo, on Medical Certificate.

MILITARY.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 14th October 1851.

No. 538 of 1851.—Lieut. H. G. Robinson, of the 7th Regt. N. I., is allowed leave of absence for three and a half months, to proceed to Ellichpore and Ringoolee, on private affairs, commencing from the date of his being relieved of the Acting Adjutancy of the Poona Irregular Horse.

No. 539 of 1851.—The following Orders are confirmed:—

An Order by Major Scoble, dated Surat, the 6th September 1851, appointing Captain Jameson, of the 29th Regt. N. I., to receive charge of the Office of Executive Engineer at that Station, on the departure of Lieutenant Kennedy, until further orders.

An Order by the same Officer, dated Surat, the 15th Sept. 1851, appointing Captain Davies to act as Interpreter, and Lieut Strettell as Quarter Master, to the 29th Regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Blowers, on sick leave to Bombay.

ERRATUM.

In G. O. C. No. 1, of the 23rd ultimo, for Assistant Apothecary James Williams of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, Fusiliers, read Assistant Apothecary James William Smith, of the 1st European Regiment Fusiliers. Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 15th October 1851.

No. 540 of 1851.—The Honorable the Court of Directors have authorized the discharge of Private Frederick Ratcliffe, No. 1050, of the 1st European Regiment, from the Hon'ble Company's Service, and that he be provided with the usual charter party passage to Europe at the Company's expense.

Bombay Castle, 16th October 1851.

No. 541 of 1851.—The following appointed is made:—

22d Regt. Native Infantry.

Lieutenant W. Y. H. Shortt to be Adjutant, vice Hessman, proceeding to Europe.

No. 542 of 1851.—An order by Brevet Lieut. Col. R. Mignon, dated Poona, the 9th August 1851, appointing Lieutenant Herne to act as Quarter Master, and Lieut. Phillips as Interpreter, to the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers) during the absence of Lieutenant Disbrowe, on leave, to the Presidency, or until further orders, is confirmed.

No. 543 of 1851.—The following orders are confirmed:—

An order by Major Shaw, dated Sukkur the 18th March 1851, appointing Lieutenant W. Y. H. Shortt to act as Adjutant to the 22nd Regiment N. I. during the absence of Lieutenant Hessman, on leave to Bombay, or until further orders.

An order by Brigadier N. Wilson, K. H., dated Shikarpoor, the 11th September 1851, appointing Ensign Coles, of the 15th Regiment N. I., to act as second in command and Adjutant to the 1st Beloochi Battalion, during such time as Lieut. Mainwaring may be in command of the same, or until further orders.

No. 544 of 1851.—Lieut. G. R. S. Burrows, of the 15th Regiment N. I., is appointed to act as Executive Engineer in Upper Scinde, during the employment of Lieutenant Fife on special duty, or until further orders.

No. 545 of 1851.—The furlough to Europe, granted in G. G. O. No. 470, of the 27th August last, to Lieutenant J. G. Lightfoot, of the Regiment of Artillery, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

By Order of the Right Honble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Mahabuleshwur, 13th Oct. 1851.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to decide upon the claims of the undermentioned undermentioned, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 476, dated the 10th July 1850.

11th Regt. N. I.—Jemedar Golabkhan to be pensioned on half pay Rs. (12 4 0) twelve and annas four per mensem, at the Head Quarters of his Regiment.

2. Private Abbass Khan, of the 19th Regiment N. I., is transferred to the 2nd Belooch Battalion.

3. The following arrangements in the Subordinate Medical Department are made:—

2nd Grade Apprentice Sallimonjee Jacobjee, of the Civil Hospital Kolapoor, is attached to the 21th Regt. N. I.

2nd Hospital Assistant William Poonjah, (Supernumerary in Scinde) is attached to the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, in room of 2nd Hospital Assistant Ramchunder Cockday, who becomes a Supernumerary on the Establishment; 2nd Grade Apprentice C. King, Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, and William Wilson, 2nd Battalion Artillery, are attached to Her Majesty's 83d Regiment.

1st Hospital Assistant Bappoo Jadow, of the Jail Hospital Poona, is attached to the 29th Regiment N. I.

2nd Grade Apprentice Ram Cautram is transferred from the 7th to the 29th Regiment N. I.

4. The Commander in Chief is pleased to authorize the issue of 30 days' subsistence money each to three rejected Recruits enlisted for the Corps of Sappers and Miners, to enable them to return to their Native villages.

5. The leave of absence granted in G. O. C. No. 2, of the 10th ultimo, to Lieutenant L. D. A. Dunstervill, Line Adjutant at Hydrabad, to proceed to Bombay, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

6. The leave of absence granted in G. O. C. No. 21, of the 9th ultimo to Assistant Surgeon R. Miller, M. D., in medical charge 12th Regiment N. I. to proceed to Bombay, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

7. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

12th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. S. Y. Howison, from 27th September to 31st Oct. to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Do. do.—Ensign H. F. Bolton, from 29th Sept. to 31st October, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 14th Oct. 1851.

1. Assistant Apothecary Walter Gordon, attached to Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment, having been convicted before a District Court Martial, and sentenced to be dismissed from the Service, is to be struck off the list of the subordinate Medical Department, from the 1st instant.

2. Sub-Conductor J. Buchan, of the Ordnance Department, having been reduced to Gunner by sentence of a District Court Martial, assembled at Bombay, is remanded to the Regiment of Artillery from the 21st June last.

3. Supernumerary Acting Sub-Conductor Bunyeer, having reverted to Regimental duty, is appointed Store and Park Serjeant in the Ordnance Department, to fill a vacancy.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

2nd Regt. L. C.—Cornet J. A. Pym, from 25th Oct. to 25th Dec., to proceed to Kurrachee, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Eur. Regt. L. I.—Lieut. C. S. Jessop, from 7th Oct. to 7th Dec., to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

5th Regt. N. I.—Ensign E. L. Estrange, from 1st Dec. 1851 to 31st Jan. 1852, to proceed to Bombay, to undergo an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

16th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. A. Giffard, from 10th Nov. 1851 to 10th Feb. 1852, do. do.

19th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. F. L. Mackeson, from 2nd Oct. to 31st Oct., do. do.

26th Regt. N. I.—Assist. Surgeon J. F. Steinhaeuser, from 12th Oct. to 20th Oct., to extension, to enable him to rejoin.

28th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. H. Lyons, from 10th Oct. to 9th Nov., to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

Infantry.—Ensign J. E. D. Drummond, attached to 2nd Regt. European L. I., from 15th Oct. to 10th Dec., within the Southern Division, on urgent private affairs.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 15th October 1851.

1. Lieut. M'Kenna, of the 2d Battalion of Artillery, is directed to join the 4th Company of that Battalion at Ahmednuggur.

2. 2d Lieut. George Napier, of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, is posted to the 2d Company of that Battalion with No. 4 Light Field Battery attached.

3. Assistant Surgeon T. B. Larkins is appointed to the Medical charge of the 22d Regt. N. I., vice Surgeon Davies, relieved from the same in consequence of ill-health.

4. Assistant Surgeon R. Millar, is transferred from the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, and appointed to the Medical charge of the 12th Regiment N. I.

5. Gunners and Laboratory Man F. Lester and M. Kelly, of the Town Major's non-effective list, attached to the Ordnance Department at Ahmedabad, are remanded to the Regiment of Artillery, and are to be sent to the Head Quarters of the 3d Battalion at the Presidency.

6. The following orders are confirmed :—

An order by Lieut. Col. A. W. Lawrence, dated Sholapore the 25th July last, appointing Bombardier Montgomery, of the 1st Battalion Artillery, to act as Captain's Clerk, vice Gunner Doherty.

An order by Brigadier D. Forbes, dated Aden the 18th September last, appointing Serjeant Michael M'Guire, of the B. Company 4th Battalion Madras Artillery, Acting Store Serjeant at that station, vice Serjeant Granel reduced.

An order by Major General W. Stavely C. B., dated Camp Cambay, the 25th September last, directing Assistant Surgeon Style to receive Medical charge of the 29th Regiment N. I. at Surat, as a temporary arrangement.

7. With reference to G. O. C. of the 15th ultimo, Ensign J. P. Forbes, of the 2d Regt. N. I., will continue attached to do duty with the 15th Regiment N. I., till the 15th proximo.

8. 1st Grade Apprentice Charles Bock, European General Hospital, and 2nd Grade Apprentices N. Gillespie, and L. Gillespie, of the 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, are discharged from the Service at their own requests.

9. The following arrangements in the Subordinate Medical Department are made :—

Second Hospital Assistant Paul Lawrence, of the 11th Regiment N. I., is attached to 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Second Hospital Assistant Gablia, of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, is attached to the Detachment Hospital Ratnagherry, to fill a vacancy.

Second Hospital Assistant Ramchunder Cockday, (Supernumerary), is attached to the 14th Regt. N. I.

10. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

13th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. Fairbrother, from 6th October to 31st Oct., to proceed to Bombay on Medical Certificate.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 16th October, 1851.

1. Gunner Benjamin Beeston, of the 2nd Battalion Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's non-effective list, and appointed Assistant Armourer in the Grand Arsenal.

2. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

5th Regt. N. I.—Captain H. Rudd, from 1st Oct. to 31st Oct., to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 18th Oct. 1851.

1. With reference to G. O. C. of the 15th ultimo, Ensign Pope, of the 24th Regiment N. I., will continue attached to do duty with the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, until the first January, when he will proceed to join his own Corps.

2. The following order is confirmed :—

An order by Lieutenant Colonel H. Lyons, dated Hydrabad, the 29th August 1851, appointing Serjeant Kavanagh to act as Commissariat Serjeant to the 2nd Company 4th Battalion of Artillery, with No. 8 Light Field Battery attached, proceeding from Hydrabad to Kurrachee.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 15th Oct. 1851.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

24th Regt. N. I.—Ensign W. Hicks, from 15th October to 31st October to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 21st Oct. 1851.

Ensign J. A. Nutt, is attached to do duty with the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, at the Presidency, and directed to join.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Sd.) J. HALE, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, H. M. Forces.
Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 13th October 1851.

Leave of absence—

86th Foot.—Ensign Cochrane, from 20th October 1851, to 19th January 1852, to Ahmednuggur, on urgent private affairs.

The acting Deputy Inspector General H. M. Hospitals, being absent from the Presidency on duty, the Medical Board has been requested to examine and report upon the state of health of Ensign Huddleston, of H. M. 8th Foot, who will appear before it on Thursday the 16th instant.

Assistant Surgeon Leith, H. M. 78th Highlanders, in Medical Charge of the Queen's Depôt, will attend the Board.

By order of His Excellency Lieut. Genl. Sir John Grey, K. C. B.,
(Sd.) T. S. CONWAY, Major.
Actg. Deputy Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces, Bombay.

MARINE.

Indian Naval Orders.

Bombay Castle, 16th October 1851.

No. 131 of 1851.—Lieutenant E. Delprat is allowed leave of absence, for six months, on private affairs, to proceed to upper Scinde.

Bombay Castle, 21st October 1851.

No. 132 of 1851.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed, viz :—

By Commodore Stephen Lushington, Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

Lieutenant Barker, of the "Hastings," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, on the 1st September 1851.

Lieutenant Manners, of the "Hastings" to assume Command of the "Feroze," from the 8th September 1851.

Mr. J. Nunnerly, Acting 2nd Class 2nd Master of the "Berenice," to be Acting 1st Class 2nd Master of that vessel, from the 6th September 1851.

Mr. John William Arnott, Probationary Pilot, having passed the required Examination on the 30th August last for a Pilot of Bombay Harbour, is to be brought on the strength of the Establishment as a competent Pilot, from the above date.

Bombay Castle, 21st October 185 .

No. 133 of 1851.—Mr. G. Stanfield, 3rd class Engineer, is allowed an extension of leave, to the 8th proximo, to remain at Poona, on Medical Certificate.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 15th October, 1851.

Lieutenant R. W. Leeds, of the Hastings, is directed to proceed to Kurrachee by the steamer Berenice, for the purpose of joining the Indus Flotilla; Lieutenant Nesbitt will receive him on board, and accommodate him accordingly.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 17th Oct. 1851.

Lieutenant Delprat, of the Semaphore, is to be transferred to the Hastings.

Mr Robert Gilpin was appointed an Acting 1st Class 2nd Master and directed to join the Jhelum, on the 16th instant.

Mr Jas. Simpson, Acting 2nd Class 2nd Master, of the Jhelum, to be discharged to the Medusa.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th October 1851.

An exchange of Vessels is permitted between Assistant Surgeon Nicolson, of the Acorn, and Assistant Surgeon Stewart, of the Auckland.

(Sd.) J. W. YOUNG, Commander, Assist. Supdt. I. N.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.—On the 15th October, the wife of Mr. James Watson, Clerk of the Markets, of a daughter. At Poona, on the 16th October, the wife of Mr. Thomas Taylor, of a son. In the Fort, Mrs. George Regel, of a daughter. At No. 1, Grant Buildings, Colaba, on the 17th October, the wife of Mr. Robert M'Kenzie, Engineer I. N., of a son.

DEATH.—At Maxagon, on Thursday evening the 16th instant, Catherina de Silva, the beloved wife of Mr. Vincent de Silva Clerk, Sudder Adawlut, aged 18 years. In the European General Hospital, on Thursday morning the 16th October, Mr B. W. Fleming, Engineer I. N., aged 43 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

1851. ARRIVALS.

14th Oct.—Barque Gem, Charles Nixon, from Bordeaux 12th June.

15th " Ship Tulloch Castle, John Greig, from China 19th July, and Anjer 3 st August. *Passengers*—Mr. William Copeland; Revd. John Adam; Revd. Louis Frezet; and 1 Native Ayah.

16th " Barque Duke of Northumberland, H. Hudson, from Aden 14th September. *Passengers*—29 Natives.

17th " Steamer Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, from Kurrachee 11th October. *Passengers*—Mrs. Grounds, and children; Mrs Fraser, and children; Mrs Drought; Commander Drought, I. N.; Capt. Fraser; T. Jenkins, Esq.; J. Walmesly, Esq.; Captain R. Young; Lieutenant Champion, 24th N. I.; Lieut. Bowlby, H. M. 64th; Lieut. Anderson, Madras Engineers. Captain Sandwell, H. M. 9th Regt. and 30 deck Passengers.

" " Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, from Surat 15th October.—*Passengers*—135 Natives.

" " Ship Sultan, P. Brown, from Newport, South Wales, 27th June. *Passengers*—Mrs. Brown, and two children.

18th " Steamer Dwarka, F. Banks, from Co hin 13th October. *Passengers*—Mrs. Rivett, and 2 Children; Miss Reynolds, and 5 Servants; Mrs. Day; Mrs. Hart, and Child, and 5 Servants; William Howard, Esq., and 2 Servants; C. Pollock, Esq., and 2 Servants; Captain Daly, and 2 Servants; R. L. Phillips, Esq.; Lieutenant Graham, Scinde Camel Corps, and 2 Servants; Ensign Hicks, 2nd E. L. I., and 2 Servants; Captain de Almeida, Portuguese Army, and 1 Servant.—2nd Class: Victorin Careez, Captain, Goa Artillery, and 2 Servants; Donna Adelaide de Cunha Careez; Venaik Row Appa Sahib; Curson Walker; 34 followers; 50 Deck Passengers, and 3 European Sailors.

21st " Ship Monsoon, William Wyse, from Greenock 25th June.

" " Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark from Surat 20th October. *Passengers*—98 Natives.

" " Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, from Surat, yesterday. *Passengers*—Mrs. Kennedy; Captain Jamieson; Lieutenant Younghusband; and 156 Natives.

23rd " Steam Frigate Moozuder, Commander H. H. Hewitt, from Aden, 15th October. *Passengers*—Mrs. Thompson and infant, with European female Servant, Mrs. Liddell, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. M'Kenzie, and infant, and Mrs. Johnstone and infant; Miss Dyke, Dr. Doig, Bo. Army; Dr. Thompson, H. M.'s 94th foot; Dr. Corbyn; Mr. Liddell, Bo. C. S.; Capts Hunt, H. M.'s 83rd foot; Captain Church, 20th M. N. I., Lieutenants Hutchinson and Clapcott, 50th Royal Rifles; Lieutenant Hunter, 37th Madras Grenadiers; Lieutenant Smith, 10th Royal Hussars; Mr. Seaty, Cadet, Bo. Engineers; Messrs. Leckie and Maun.—*Government Passengers*—One clerk, two women, three children, and one female servant, Engineer's department; 29 public followers, ditto ditto; two private followers, 3d M. N. I.; two men, and one woman, Aden Experimental Garden; Duncan Clarke and Samuel Bosdet, two destitute seamen.

DEPARTURES.

15th Oct.—Ship Pakenham, A. Dingle, to Liverpool.

" " Ship Trafalgar, C. Richardson, to Canton.

" " Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, to Cutch Mandavie. *Passengers*—Several Natives.

17th " Steam Frigate Zenobia, Commander A. E. Ball, to Aden. *Passengers*—Mrs. L. Brown; W. O. Rannie, Esq.; and George Rennie, Esq.

" " Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, to Surat. *Passengers*—Lieutenant Lucas, Lieutenant Thomas, and Lieutenant Eales, 29th N. I.; and several Natives.

18th " Steamer Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, to Kurrachee. *Passengers*—A Lady, Ensign Watson, Lieutenant Murphy; Lieut. Haig; Mr. Boyd; Ensign Grey; Ensign Wilmot.

" " Portuguese Brig Amizade, Amuddhoy, Nacodah, to Damaun.

19th " Steamer Surat, P. Duverger, to Surat. *Passengers*—Joseph Claus, Esq.; Mr. Colburne, and several Natives.

21st " Portuguese Brig Meranda, Davood, Nacodah, to Damaun.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

Military Arrivals and Departures.

1851.

ARRIVALS.

14th Oct.—2nd Lieut. Clarke, Artillery, on duty, from Ahmudnuggur.
" " 2nd Lieut C. E. H. Cotes Horse Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
" " Captain H. Badd, 5th Regiment N. L. I., on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.
" " Lieutenant J. Harrison, 17th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Baroda.
17th " Lieut. and Adjutant Frankland, Marine Battalion N. I., to rejoin, from Poona.
" " Lieut. J. H. Champion, 24th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Scinde.
" " Captain T. G. Fraser, 29th Regiment N. I., on leave from Kurrachee.
" " Capt. Wallace, Staff, on leave, from Guzerat.
" " Assist. Surgn. J. H. Wilmot, Horse Artly., on duty, from Poona.
" " Lieut. G. E. Thomas, 13th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Baroda.
" " Lieut. J. C. Anderson, Madras Engineers, on sick leave, from Madras.
18th " Ensign T. W. Hickes, 2nd Grenadiers, en route, to join, from Belgaum.
" " Lieut. A. Graham, Scinde Camel Corps, on medical certificate, from England.
20th " Assist. Surgeon J. F. Watson, general duty, from Nuggur.
21st " Major E. Water, N. V. Battn., on tour of inspection of Out Posts, from Dapoolie.
" " Ensign J. Ramsay, 5th Regt. N. L. I., to join, from Ahmednuggur.
" " Lieut. Jamieson, 28th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Baroda.
" " Lieut. Fairbrother, 19th Regt. N. I., on medical certificate, from Kolapore.
22nd " Lieut. Pollexfen, Staff, on leave, from the Deccan.

DEPARTURES.

6th Oct.—2nd Lieut. G. Nicholetts, Fusiliers, to rejoin, to Poona.
" " Ensign E. Checkley, 13th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Kolapoor.
" " Ensign J. C. Hobson, 3d Regt. N. I., on duty, to Poona.
" " Ensign R. S. Pope, 25th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
" " Ensign W. Buchanan, 29th Regiment, on duty, to Surat.
17th " Assistant Surgeon John Crawford, Indian Navy, on duty, to Aden.
" " Ensign W. O. Rannie, 22d Regiment Bengal N. I., on medical certificate, to Europe.
" " Lieut. G. Eales, 20th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Surat.
" " Lieut. A. Lucas, Staff, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
18th " Assist. Surgn. J. H. Wilmot, Horse Artly., on duty, to Kurrachee.
" " Lieut. and Adjt. W. Scott, 13th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Baroda.
" " Assist. Surgn. T. F. Steinhaeuser, 25th Regt. N. I. to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.
" " Ensign John Watson, 28th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Hydrabad, Scinde.
" " Ensign J. Colquhoun, 13th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Baroda.
" " Ensign A. Gray, 5th Regt. N. L. I., to Kurrachee.
20th " Lieut. C. Nation, 19th Regt. N. I., to join, to Kolapore.
" " Lieut. P. Dods, 9th Regt. to rejoin, to Vingorla.
21st " 2nd Lieutenant T. Graham, Artillery, to join, to Bhooj.
" " Lieut. G. S. Mollerah, Artly., on duty, to Bhooj.
22nd " Lieut. J. Peyton, 23d Regt. N. I., to join, to Nusseerabad.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY, 23RD OCTOBER 1851.

Exchange.

London (Mercantile) 6 months' sight	2s.	0 1/16d. per Rupee.
Ditto Bank Rates	2s.	
Ditto 3 months' sight	1s.	11 3/8d.
Ditto 2 ditto	1s.	11 1/2d.
Ditto 1 ditto	1s.	11 5/8d.
Calcutta at 60 days'	101	
Ditto 30 ditto	101 1/2	
Ditto Sight	102 1/4	
Madras 30 days'	99 1/2	
Ditto Sight	100	
China 60 days'	222	

Bank, &c. Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs.	1,000 6 1/4 P ct.	21 per cent pm.
Oriental Bank	"	500 7 do.	3 1/4 do.
Commercial Bank	"	500 7 do.	6 do. discount.
Agra Bank	"	500 8 do.	Par.
Apollo Press Co.	"	12,500 1,500 p. shr.	Rs. 17,600
Colaba ditto	"	7,000 1,500 p. shr.	Rs. 16,825
Colaba Land Co.	"	10,000 434 p. shr.	Rs. 7,000 Nomi.
Bombay S. N. Co.	"	400 6 p. ct.	Rs. 54 p. ct. disct.
G. I. P. Railway Co.	"	Rs. 38-2 11 5 p. ct.	Rs. 35.

Rates of Freight.

To London per ton...£2 15s. per Ton,
To Liverpool.....£2 15s. per do.
To Clyde..... No quotations.
To China..... Rs. 16 per candy.
To Calcutta, Salt.... Rs. 275 per Rass.

Government Securities.

5 P Ct. Transfer Loan Rs. 115 1/2 P 100 Sicca. Sales.
" Loan 1825-26 " 107 1/2 at 107 1/4 do.
" Loan 1829-30 " 107 1/2 do.
" Loan 1841-42 " 105 1/2
" Loan 1832-33 " 97
" Loan 1835-36 / 1842-43 " 92

Price of Bullion, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs.	10 6 as.
Bank of England Notes	"	10 4 as.
Spanish Dollars	"	221 per 100
German Crowns	"	214 per 100
Sycee Silver	"	104 1/2 p 100 tolas
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	"	16 3/4 per Tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch	"	15 3/8 per tola.

Oriental Bank.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Accounts payable on demand { 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" Deposits, payable at 1 month's notice 3 " "
" " " at 3 months' " 4 " "

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED

On Government Bills	Not exceeding 3 months	4 per ct. per annm.
" Commercial Bills		7 " "
" Loans on Government Notes		6 " "
" " Goods, &c.		8 1/2 " "

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE

On London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. per Rupee.	
" " at 3 months' sight	1s. 11 3/8d.	"
" " at 2 months' sight	1s. 11 1/2d.	"
" " at 1 month's sight	1s. 11 5/8d.	"
" " at 1 day's sight	1s. 11 3/4d.	"
" Ireland at 1 day's sight / " Scotland at 1 day's sight	1s. 11d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		

N. B.—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No. Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the equivalent being paid.

Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Oriental Bank, Bombay," and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order:—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities { ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1851.

Observatory Report.

Wednesday, October 22nd.

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 13th to the 19th October (inclusive), 1851.

Bombay Civil Time.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet-Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer Volta, No. 1.	Rain in Inches.
DATE.	10·0 a. m.	4·0 p. m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	Max.	
Oct.								
13	29·886	29·796	77·7	86·4	75·4	77·2	0	0.02
14	·849	·755	76·8	86·3	75·0	78·9	0	0.00
15	·886	·786	75·8	85·0	74·0	77·0	0	0.00
16	·834	·822	77·0	87·4	76·0	79·6	30	0.00
17	·889	·805	76·0	84·4	75·6	79·0	0	0.00
18	·873		77·7	86·1	76·9	79·6	0	0.00
19		·782					0	0.02
							Total...	0.04

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

Oct. 13.—Overcast with nimbus. Light rain.
14th.—Cloudy sky.
15th.— " "
16th.—Overcast with nimbus.
17th.—Cloudy. Dew falling.
18th.—Overcast with nimbus. Light rain.

Magnetic Observatory, Colaba,
October 20th, 1851.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI
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Bombay, 1st October 1851.

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The above low rates will be maintained always, and on no plea will more at any time be asked; unless it should so happen that at the time of the receipt of any order, Exchange on England should be under 1s. 10½d. per Rupee for 3 [illegible] sight Bills (Bank rate), in which case an extra half [illegible] per Shilling per each route will be asked—Seldom will [illegible] happen A. D. feels confident, but when it does he feels assured his kind constituents will not object to the extra charges when they consider the dreadful loss occasioned by a disadvantageous rate of Exchange.

A. D. begs to return his most sincere thanks for the kind and unexpectedly large extent of patronage already bestowed on him, and he feels confident he will not now appeal in vain for a further increase of the same to enable him successfully to carry out the reduction in the price of literature in India he has made, and the further reductions he is endeavouring to make, as he knows well that a generous Public will not allow a LOCAL AGENCY, willing to give things at the lowest possible rates, to lack encouragement and support.

N. B.—The above reduction in Overland and Cape Rates to have effect on all orders received from this date, not on any already received.

ANDREW DUNLOP.

Bombay, 4th October 1851.

The Benares Magazine.

No. XXVII., —— JUNE, 1851.

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No. XXVII—JUNE, 1851.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI